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L8: Entry 13 of 13 File: USPT Oct 26, 1971

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3615687 A
TITLE: METHOD FOR PRODUCING CANDIED FRUITS

Brief Summary Text (14):
The enzymatic composition is composed of many kinds of enzymes, e.g. pectinase, protease, cellulase, hemicellulase, peptidase, glucanase, RNA depolymerase, sucrase, maltase, lactase, xylanase, inulase, dextranase, mannase, .alpha.-amylase .beta.-amylase, lipase and cellobiase.

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L9: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Oct 26, 1971

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3615687 A
TITLE: METHOD FOR PRODUCING CANDIED FRUITS

Abstract Text (1):
The time required for candying fruits such as cherries, apricots, plums, prunes and jujubes is remarkably shortened by preliminarily immersing the said fruits in an aqueous solution of the enzymatic composition produced by the cultivation of Aspergillus niger and thereafter carrying out the candying process.

Brief Summary Text (2):
According to this invention, the enzymatic composition produced by Aspergillus niger is capable of facilitating the candying of fruits, when applied to the latter in the process of preparing candied fruits. Moreover, according to this invention, the time required for candying the fruits is remarkably shortened.

Brief Summary Text (6):
This invention provides a remarkable improvement for shortening the period of time required for the candying. The object of this invention is realized by treating sap fruits used as starting material with the enzymatic composition produced by Aspergillus niger, at a stage not later than starting the process for candying fruits.

Brief Summary Text (7):
Hereinafter, an enzymatic composition capable of shortening the period of time required for the candying of fruits, prepared by the cultivation of Aspergillus niger is simply referred to as "the enzymatic composition." The enzymatic composition can be produced by cultivating Aspergillus niger, which is available from Northern Utilization Research Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Ill., (NRRL); American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, Maryland, (ATCC); or Institute for Fermentation, Osaka Japan (IFO) or may be isolated from a natural source.

Brief Summary Text (8):
The Aspergillus niger can be incubated in a liquid or solid medium, and it is generally cultured either under static conditions or in a submerged process under aeration and/or agitation.

Brief Summary Text (9):
The culture medium employable should contain carbon and nitrogen sources which are assimilable by Aspergillus niger. Examples of assimilable carbon sources are starch, dextrin, sucrose, lactose, maltose, glucose, blackstrap molasses, sawdust and glycerol. Examples of assimilable nitrogen sources are such inorganic or organic sources as ammonium salts, various kinds of nitrates, cornsteep liquor, peptone, polypeptone, meat extract, soybean cake, soybean flour, wheat flour, wheat bran, rice bran, yeast extract, urea or various amino acids. In addition, mineral salts such as calcium salts, magnesium salts, potassium salts, sodium salts, zinc salts, copper salts or iron salts, vitamins or other growth-promoting factors may be added to the culture medium as accessory nutrients.

Brief Summary Text (11):
The greater part of the enzymatic composition produced is accumulated in the culture

medium coming out of the cells of Aspergillus niger. Accordingly, when the incubation is carried out with the use of a liquid medium it is advantageous to filter or centrifuge the whole culture broth and, if required, to subject the resultant cleared broth to further recovery procedures. When the incubation is carried out with the use of a solid medium, it is advantageous to extract the culture broth with water and, if required, to subject the resultant extract to further recovery procedures.

Brief Summary Text (14):
The enzymatic composition is composed of many kinds of enzymes, e.g. pectinase, protease, cellulase, hemicellulase, peptidase, glucanase, RNA depolymerase, sucrase, maltase, lactase, xylanase, inulase, dextranase, mannase, .alpha.-amylase .beta.-amylase, lipase and cellobiase.

Detailed Description Text (9):
On the other hand, 20 grams of wheat bran and 20 milliliters of water are mixed in a 500 milliliter flask. The mixture is sterilized by heating at 120.degree. C. under pressure for 30 minutes. Aspergillus niger(ATCC No. 10254) is inoculated in the above-prepared medium and then incubated for 5 days at 28.degree. C. After incubation, the cultured broth is extracted with water, and the aqueous layer is separated by filtration.

Detailed Description Text (15):
100 liters of liquid medium consisting of 3 percent of soybean flour, 5 percent of blackstrap molasses, 0.2 percent of ammonium sulfate, 0.2 percent of potassium dihydrogen phosphate and 0.1 percent of magnesium sulfate is sterilized by heating at 120.degree. C. under pressure for 20 minutes; then Aspergillus niger (Atcc No. 9642) is inoculated in the above-prepared medium, and incubation is carried out at 30.degree. C. by agitating under aeration for 120 hours. The culture broth is subjected to filtration, and to the resulting filtrate there is added ammonium sulfate up to 65 percent saturation to yield precipitates. The precipitates are collected by filtration and dried at 35.degree. C. to give a powdery enzymatic composition which has 165 units/gram of pectinase activity, 250,000 units/gram of cellulase activity and 43,500 units/gram of protease activity, respectively.

CLAIMS:

1. In a process for producing candied fruits by candying sap fruits, the improvement wherein sap fruits as the starting material are immersed in an aqueous solution containing an enzymatic composition prepared by the cultivation of Aspergillus niger, which is incubated with a culture medium which contains assimilable carbon and nitrogen sources at temperatures between 25.degree. and 32.degree. C., at a stage not later than the starting of candying.

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L17: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Sep 17, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6451341 B1
TITLE: Time release formulation of vitamins, minerals and other beneficial supplements

Detailed Description Text (25):
Manganese is a trace mineral essential to enzyme systems involved in bone development, insulin production as well as other enzyme systems. It is also required for the synthesis of cartilage mucopolysaccharides. Preferably, the manganese dosage is from about 0.5 to about 5 mg as manganese gluconate, manganese acetate, manganese carbonate, manganese chloride, manganese dioxide, manganese hypophosphite, manganese iodide, manganese silicate, manganese sulfate, manganese picolinate, manganese glycerophosphate, manganese lactate, manganese amino acid chelate, manganese proteinate, manganese ascorbate, manganese aspartate, manganese citrate, manganese fumarate, and manganese glycinate. More preferably, the manganese dosage is about 2.5 mg as manganese gluconate.

L8: Entry 12 of 13 File: USPT Mar 29, 1983

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4378434 A
TITLE: Process for the production of useful cultures and/or metabolites

Detailed Description Text (37):
Although a brewer's yeast/carbohydrate medium is the preferred culture or production medium, other cultures are suitable, particularly those which secrete a carbohydrase enzyme (zymase, glucase, cellobiase, cellulase, amylase, lactase, sucrase, or similar carbohydrases). Various isomerases, hydrolases, proteases, lipases, etc. are also provided by live cultures known in the art. The presently preferred metabolic product of the yeast/carbohydrate medium or culture is 100-190 U.S. proof fuel alcohol, which can be made anhydrous if desired.

L3: Entry 14 of 38 File: USPT May 11, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5902617 A
TITLE: Enzyme supplemented baby formula

Abstract Text (1):
A baby formula is provided having enzymes added to imitate the effect of those present in normal breast milk, aiding digestion of protein, carbohydrate (simple and complex sugars), and lipid. The enzymes are either of procaryotic or eucaryotic origin, isolated from fermentation broth or tissue, or expressed from recombinant gene sequences. The enzymes are provided in a form for addition to the formula prior to feeding the infant or at the time of feeding. In the preferred form, the enzymes are provided in a form that is stable to storage in the formula, but active when the formula reaches the portion of the gastrointestinal tract where the formula would normally be digested. In the most preferred embodiment, the enzymes are provided in a matrix with an enteric coating that releases the enzyme in the upper portion of the intestine. Depending on the formulation, proteases, carbohydrate degrading enzymes such as alpha-amylase, lactase, fructase, and sucrase, or lipases, are added to the formulation.

Brief Summary Text (10):
A baby formula is provided having enzymes added to imitate the effect of those present in normal breast milk, aiding digestion of protein, carbohydrate (both simple and complex sugars), and lipid. The enzymes are either of procaryotic or eucaryotic origin, isolated from fermentation broth or tissue, or expressed from recombinant gene sequences. The enzymes are provided in a form for addition to the formula prior to feeding the infant or at the time of feeding. In the preferred form, the enzymes are provided in a form that is stable to storage in the formula, but active when the formula reaches the portion of the gastrointestinal tract where the formula would normally be digested. In the most preferred embodiment, the enzymes are provided in a matrix with an enteric coating that releases the enzyme in the upper portion of the intestine. Depending on the formulation, proteases, carbohydrate degrading enzymes such as lactase, fructase, and sucrase, and/or lipases, are added to the formulation. The selection of the amount of enzyme, as well as the specificity, is determined by the composition of the formulation. For example, where the formulation contains lactose, a lactase would be added to provide sufficient units of activity at the portion of the intestine where the lactose is digested to digest approximately 50 to 70% of the lactose, based on an assumption that the infant does not produce any lactase of his own, and would therefore be present in a surplus amount.

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L3: Entry 10 of 38 File: USPT Mar 18, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6534063 B1
TITLE: Methods for treating pervasive development disorders

Detailed Description Text (23):
Of these 28 children who were diagnosed with ADD and abnormal fecal chymotrypsin levels, 10 were administered digestive enzymes comprising amylase, proteases, lipases, sucrase, maltase, and other digestive enzymes. These digestive enzymes were administered one tablet at each mealtime (i.e., three times a day), adjusted for the age and weight of the child. More specifically, for the ADD children ages 1-6, a quantity of digestive enzymes of approximately 4,000-8,000 U.S.P. Units/tablet comprising lipase, amylase and protease were administered. For the ADD children of ages 7-12, a quantity of digestive enzymes of approximately 8,000-12,000 U.S.P. Units/tablet comprising lipase, amylase and protease were administered. Other digestive enzymes that were administered in smaller quantities included cellulase, sucrase and maltase. These digestive enzymes were administered over a period of 6 months.

Detailed Description Text (32):
In this experiment, to determine the effect of the administration of digestive enzymes to ADHD children, 9 children of the 34 children diagnosed with ADHD (in experiment 4 described above) whose fecal chymotrypsin levels were determined to be pathologic were administered digestive enzymes. Such digestive enzymes included amylase, lipase, proteases, sucrases, maltase, and other digestive enzymes. Each child was administered 1 tablet of digestive enzymes at each mealtime (i.e., three times a day), adjusted for age and weight of the child. More specifically, for the ADHD children ages 1-6, a quantity of digestive enzymes of approximately 4,000-8,000 U.S.P. Units/tablet comprising lipase, amylase and protease were administered. For the ADHD children of ages 7-12, a quantity of digestive enzymes of approximately 8,000-12,000 U.S.P. Units/tablet comprising lipase, amylase and protease were administered. Other digestive enzymes that were administered in smaller quantities included cellulase, sucrase and maltase. The digestive enzymes were administered over a 6 month period.

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L8: Entry 6 of 13 File: USPT Mar 18, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6534063 B1
TITLE: Methods for treating pervasive development disorders

Detailed Description Text (23):
Of these 28 children who were diagnosed with ADD and abnormal fecal chymotrypsin levels, 10 were administered digestive enzymes comprising amylase, proteases, lipases, sucrase, maltase, and other digestive enzymes. These digestive enzymes were administered one tablet at each mealtime (i.e., three times a day), adjusted for the age and weight of the child. More specifically, for the ADD children ages 1-6, a quantity of digestive enzymes of approximately 4,000-8,000 U.S.P. Units/tablet comprising lipase, amylase and protease were administered. For the ADD children of ages 7-12, a quantity of digestive enzymes of approximately 8,000-12,000 U.S.P. Units/tablet comprising lipase, amylase and protease were administered. Other digestive enzymes that were administered in smaller quantities included cellulase, sucrase and maltase. These digestive enzymes were administered over a period of 6 months.

Detailed Description Text (32):
In this experiment, to determine the effect of the administration of digestive enzymes to ADHD children, 9 children of the 34 children diagnosed with ADHD (in experiment 4 described above) whose fecal chymotrypsin levels were determined to be pathologic were administered digestive enzymes. Such digestive enzymes included amylase, lipase, proteases, sucrases, maltase, and other digestive enzymes. Each child was administered 1 tablet of digestive enzymes at each mealtime (i.e., three times a day), adjusted for age and weight of the child. More specifically, for the ADHD children ages 1-6, a quantity of digestive enzymes of approximately 4,000-8,000 U.S.P. Units/tablet comprising lipase, amylase and protease were administered. For the ADHD children of ages 7-12, a quantity of digestive enzymes of approximately 8,000-12,000 U.S.P. Units/tablet comprising lipase, amylase and protease were administered. Other digestive enzymes that were administered in smaller quantities included cellulase, sucrase and maltase. The digestive enzymes were administered over a 6 month period.

L15: Entry 10 of 12 File: USPT May 4, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5208031 A
TITLE: Sexual lubricants containing zinc as an anti-viral agent

Detailed Description Text (49):
Zinc gluconate was tested as described in Example 3 and did not cause any irritation during intercourse. Zinc gluconate is formed when a single atom of zinc reacts with two atoms of gluconic acid, a carboxylic acid derivative of glucose, a sugar molecule that contains six carbon atoms. Although published data on the solubility or pK values for zinc salts formed from other sugar-acids are not easily available, the chemical structures of the sugar-acids suggests that zinc salts formed from carboxylic acid derivatives of other sugars are likely to be comparable to zinc gluconate in solubility and pK values. For example, the only differences between glucose, galactose, and mannose involve the orientation of the hydroxyl groups on the carbon atoms. Such differences may be important in enzyme chemistry, but they are likely to have little or no effect on solubility or ionic dissociation. Accordingly, zinc salts formed from carboxylic acid derivatives of sugars other than glucose are likely to be comparable to zinc gluconate in solubility and dissociation, the major aspects that determine the release of divalent zinc ions. As used herein, "sugar" is used in the standard chemical sense, to refer to poly-hydroxylated aldehydes and ketones. Lists of the most common sugars are contained in organic chemistry or biochemistry texts, such as Loudon 1984 at pages 1384 and 1424-1428, and Lehninger 1975 at pages 250-251 and 261-262. A number of sugar-acids (including gluconic acid, glucaric acid, glucuronic acid, galacturonic acid, and mannuronic acid) are discussed at Lehninger 1975 pages 258-259. Any of these sugar-acids are suitable candidates for use as described herein.

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L3: Entry 13 of 38 File: USPT Feb 1, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6020310 A
TITLE: Method for assisting in differential diagnosis and treatment of autistic syndromes

Detailed Description Text (44):
Chronic, non-infectious diarrhea with unclear etiology was the indication for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. The full upper gastrointestinal work-up included biopsies for histology measurement of the digestive enzymes of the small intestine (lactase, maltase, sucrase, glucoamylase) and the pancreas (amylase, lipase, trypsin, chymotrypsin).

Detailed Description Text (47):
The volume of secreted fluid was calculated as ml/min and the aspirated juice analyzed for pH, protein (mg/ml; Bio-Rad protein assay), and for enzymes (amylase, trypsin, lipase, chymotrypsin, and carboxypeptidase A and B). These enzyme assays were modified by us and run regularly in our certified Clinical Laboratory. An aliquot of collected fluid was sent for bacterial and fungal culture. Intestinal biopsy specimens were homogenized in ice-cold distilled water and the activities of lactase, maltase, sucrase, palatinase and glucoamylase were measured using the Dahlquist intestinal disaccharidases assay [Dahlquist, Anal. Biochem, 22:99-107 (1968); Azad M, Pediatr Res, 1990;28:166-170 (1990)]. The normal values were established based on measurements of histological normal intestinal biopsy tissues (n=104) at the University of Maryland. In our practice, digestive enzyme activities below the established 3d percentile values are considered abnormal.

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L3: Entry 15 of 38 File: USPT Sep 15, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5807942 A
TITLE: Polymerized product of protein and process for producing it

Brief Summary Text (38):
Specific examples of the hydrolase include peptide hydrolases, such as protease etc.; esterases, such as lipase, phospholipase, alkali phosphatase and acetylcholinesterase; sucrases, such as .beta.-D-galactosidase, amylase, glucoamylase, cellulase, hemicellulase, saccharase and pectinase; and others including glucose oxidase, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, penicillinase, peroxidase and lysozyme.

L8: Entry 7 of 13 File: USPT Sep 15, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5807942 A
TITLE: Polymerized product of protein and process for producing it

Brief Summary Text (38):
Specific examples of the hydrolase include peptide hydrolases, such as protease etc.; esterases, such as lipase, phospholipase, alkali phosphatase and acetylcholinesterase; sucrases, such as .beta.-D-galactosidase, amylase, glucoamylase, cellulase, hemicellulase, saccharase and pectinase; and others including glucose oxidase, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, penicillinase, peroxidase and lysozyme.

L8: Entry 11 of 13 File: USPT Feb 20, 1996

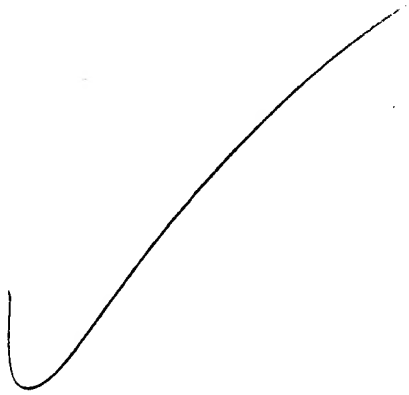
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5492821 A
TITLE: Stabilized polyacrylic saccharide protein conjugates

Detailed Description Text (38):
A very important aspect of the invention is where a protein is an enzyme or antibody, or a mixture of enzymes and antibodies, especially when linked to the polymer through a residue which includes a saccharide. Enzymes which may be used in the invention include enzymes used in bioprocessing industries, in medical tests and in quick tests for toxins. Enzymes important to the invention include but are not limited to transferases such as cycloglucanotransferases (CGTase); proteases such as metalprotease, Staph V8 protease, rennet, papain, subtilisin, ficin, rennin, pronase E, bromelain and [neutral] proteases such as pepsin; oxgenases such as lipooxygenase; hydrolases such as lipase, [phospho]-lipase, cellulase hemicellulase, .alpha.-glucanase, .beta.-glucanase, trypsin, pectinase, cellobiohydrolase, [alpha-beta-]-[gluco-galacto-]-sidases, transglucosidase, pullanase, cellobiase, [dextran-levan] sucrases; isomerases such as xylose isomerase and glucose isomerase; amylases such as alpha amylase, beta amylase, fungal alpha amylase and glucoamylase; oxidases such as glucose oxidase, glucose (1,2)-oxidase, peroxidase, catalase and horseradish peroxidase; esterases such as cholestrol esterase, phytase and pectinmethyl esterase.

L19: Entry 8 of 13 File: USPT Apr 25, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5409903 A
TITLE: Method and compositions for the treatment of H. pylori and dermatitis

Brief Summary Text (21):
Additionally, the invention described herein encompasses a composition for the treatment or prevention of skin rash or dermatitis which is comprised of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of dibasic magnesium phosphate, dialdehyde polysaccharide and zeolite. The activity of these compounds may be enhanced by adding at least one of the components selected from the group consisting of calcium acetate, calcium chloride, calcium gluconate, calcium lactate, magnesium chloride and magnesium citrate. The compounds are present in the composition in an amount effective for the inactivation or elimination of the substrate or end products produced by the bacteria or bacterial components, as well as for the treatment or prevention of skin rash, and are typically present in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for such compounds which may separate the skin from the damaging enzymes and particulate matter.



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L15: Entry 12 of 12 File: DWPI Dec 21, 1994

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-193412
DERWENT-WEEK: 199718

TITLE: Tablet for prevention of milk-spitting by babies

INVENTOR: LIANG, J; ZHENG, C ; ZHONG, H

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
UNIV QINGHUA	UYQI

PRIORITY-DATA: 1994CN-0103370 (April 1, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
CN 1096457 A	December 21, 1994		000	A61K037/54

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
CN 1096457A	April 1, 1994	1994CN-0103370	

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 37/54

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: CN 1096457A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A tablet for preventing babies from spitting milk is a pure biological compsn. contg. proteolytic enzyme, calcium gluconate, vitamin A, zinc gluconate, ethyl cellulose, citric acid and vitamin D. The tablet is prepd. by mixing, gamma -ray radiation for disinfection and tabletting. The tablets have no toxic side-effect and as they contain vitamins and trace elements, babies benefit from them.

TITLE-TERMS: TABLET PREVENT MILK SPIT BABY

DERWENT-CLASS: A96 B04 D16

CPI-CODES: A03-A04; A12-W09; B03-A; B03-G; B04-C02A2; B04-L05C; B05-A01B; B05-A03A; B10-A07; B10-C02; B14-E10; D03-H01K; D03-H01T2;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1997-061908

L12: Entry 1 of 5 File: PGPB Jun 27, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020082182 A1
TITLE: Laundry detergents comprising modified and enhanced alkylbenzene sulfonates

Detail Description Table CWU (12):
12 Cxy Amine Oxide Alkyldimethylamine N-Oxide RN(O)Me2 of given chain length Cxy where average total carbon range of the non-methyl alkyl moiety R is from 10 + x to 10 + y Amylase Amylolytic enzyme of activity 60 KNU/g sold by NOVO Industries A/S under the tradename Termamyl 60T. Alternatively, the amylase is selected from: Fungamyl .RTM.; Duramyl .RTM.; BAN .RTM.; and .alpha.-amylase enzymes described in WO95/26397 and in co-pending application by Novo Nordisk PCT/DK96/00056. APA C8-C10 amido propyl dimethyl amine Cxy Betaine Alkyldimethyl Betaine having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y Bicarbonate Anhydrous sodium bicarbonate with a particle size distribution between 400 .mu.m and 1200 .mu.m Borax Na tetraborate decahydrate BPP Butoxy - propoxy - propanol Brightener 1 Disodium 4,4'-bis(2-sulphostyryl)biphenyl Brightener 2 Disodium 4,4'-bis(4-anilino-6-morpholino-1.3.5-triazin-2- yl)amino) stilbene-2:2'-disulfonate CaCl.sub.2 Calcium chloride Carbonate Na.sub.2CO.sub.3 anhydrous, 200 .mu.m - 900 .mu.m Cellulase Cellulolytic enzyme, 1000 CEVU/g, NOVO, Carezyme .RTM. Citrate Trisodium citrate dihydrate, 86.4%, 425 .mu.m - 850 .mu.m Citric Acid Citric Acid, Anhydrous CMC Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose CxyAS Alkyl sulfate, Na salt or other salt if specified having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y CxyEz Commercial linear or branched alcohol ethoxylate (not having mid-chain methyl branching) and having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y average z moles of ethylene oxide CxyEzS Alkyl ethoxylate sulfate, Na salt (or other salt if specified) having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y and an average of z moles of ethylene oxide Diamine Alkyl diamine, e.g., 1,3 propanediamine, Dytek EP, Dytek A, (Dupont) or selected from: dimethyl aminopropyl amine; 1,6- hexane diamine; 1,3 propane diamine; 2-methyl 1,5 pentane diamine; 1,3-pentanediamine; 1-methyl-diaminopropane; 1,3 cyclohexane diamine; 1,2 cyclohexane diamine Dimethicone 40(gum)/60(fluid) wt. Blend of SE-76 dimethicone gum (G.E Silicones Div.) / dimethicone fluid of viscosity 350 cS. DTPA Diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid DTPMP Diethylene triamine penta (methylene phosphonate), Monsanto (Dequest 2060) Endolase Endoglucanase, activity 3000 CEVU/g, NOVO EtOH Ethanol Fatty Acid (C12/18) C12-C18 fatty acid Fatty Acid (C12/14) C12-C14 fatty acid Fatty Acid (C14/18) C14-C18 fatty acid Fatty Acid (RPS) Rapeseed fatty acid Fatty Acid (TPK) Topped palm kernel fatty acid Formate Formate (Sodium) HEDP 1,1-hydroxyethane diphosphonic acid Hydrotrope selected from sodium, potassium, Magnesium, Calcium, ammonium or water-soluble substituted ammonium salts of toluene sulfonic acid, naphthalene sulfonic acid, cumene sulfonic acid, xylene sulfonic acid. Isofol 12 X12 (average) Guerbet alcohols (Condea) Isofol 16 C16 (average) Guerbet alcohols (Condea) LAS Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (e.g., C11.8, Na or K salt) Lipase Lipolytic enzyme, 100 kLU/g, NOVO, Lipolase .RTM.. Alternatively, the lipase is selected from: Amano-P; M1 Lipase .RTM.; Lipomax .RTM.; D96L - lipolytic enzyme variant of the native lipase derived from Humicola lanuginosa as described in US Serial No. 08/341,826; and the Humicola lanuginosa strain DSM 4106. LMFAA C12-14 alkyl N-methyl glucamide MA/AA Copolymer 1:4 maleic/acrylic acid, Na salt, avg. mw. 70,000. MBAxEy Mid-chain branched primary alkyl ethoxylate (average total carbons = x; average EO = y) MBAxEyS Mid-chain branched or modified primary alkyl ethoxylate sulfate, Na salt (average total carbons = x; average EO = y) according to the invention (see Example 9) MBAyS Mid-chain branched primary alkyl sulfate, Na salt (average total carbons = y) MEA Monoethanolamine Cxy MES Alkyl methyl ester sulfonate, Na salt having an average

total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y MgCl.sub.2 Magnesium chloride MnCAT Macrocyclic Manganese Bleach Catalyst as in EP 544,440 A or, preferably, use [Mn(Bcyclam)Cl.sub.2] wherein Bcyclam = 5,12-dimethyl-1,5,8,12-tetraaza-bicyclo[6.6.2]hexadecane or a comparable bridged tetra-aza macrocycle NaDCC Sodium dichloroisocyanurate NaOH Sodium hydroxide Cxy NaPS Paraffin sulfonate, Na salt having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y NaSKS-6 Crystalline layered silicate of formula .delta.-Na.sub.2Si.sub.2O.sub.5 NaTS Sodium toluene sulfonate NOBS Nonanoyloxybenzene sulfonate, sodium salt LOBS C12 oxybenzenesulfonate, sodium salt PAA Polyacrylic Acid (mw = 4500) PAE Ethoxylated tetraethylene pentamine PAEC Methyl quaternized ethoxylated dihexylene triamine PB 1 Anhydrous sodium perborate bleach of nominal formula NaBO.sub.2.H.sub.2O.sub.2 PEG Polyethylene glycol (mw = 4600) Percarbonate Sodium Percarbonate of nominal formula 2Na.sub.2CO.sub.3.3H.sub.2O.sub.2 PG Propanediol Photobleach Sulfonated Zinc Phthalocyanine encapsulated in dextrin soluble polymer PIE Ethoxylated polyethyleneimine, water-soluble Protease Proteolytic enzyme, 4 KNPU/g, NOVO, Savinase .RTM..sup. .RTM.. Alternatively, the protease is selected from: Maxatase .RTM.; Maxacal .RTM.; Maxapem 15 .RTM.; subtilisin BPN and BPN'; Protease B; Protease A; Protease D; Primase .RTM.; Durazym .RTM.; Opticlean .RTM.;and Optimase .RTM.; and Alcalase .RTM.. QAS R.sub.2.N.sup.+(CH.sub.3).sub..times. ((C.sub.2H.sub.4O)yH)z with R.sub.2 = C.sub.8 - C.sub.18 x + z = 3, x = 0 to 3, z = 0 to 3, y = 1 to 15. Cxy SAS Secondary alkyl sulfate, Na salt having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y Silicate Sodium Silicate, amorphous (SiO.sub.2:Na.sub.2O; 2.0 ratio) Silicone antifoam Polydimethylsiloxane foam controller + siloxane-oxyalkylene copolymer as dispersing agent; ratio of foam controller:dispersing agent = 10:1 to 100:1; or, combination of fumed silica and high viscosity polydimethylsiloxane (optionally chemically modified) Solvent nonaqueous solvent e.g., hexylene glycol, see also propylene glycol SRP 1 Sulfobenzoyl end capped esters with oxyethylene oxy and terephthaloyl backbone SRP 2 Sulfonated ethoxylated terephthalate polymer SRP 3 Methyl capped ethoxylated terephthalate polymer STPP Sodium tripolyphosphate, anhydrous Sulfate Sodium sulfate, anhydrous TAED Tetraacetylethylenediamin- e TFA C16-18 alkyl N-methyl glucamide Zeolite A Hydrated Sodium Aluminosilicate, Na.sub.12(AlO.sub.2SiO.sub.2).sub.12. 27H.sub.2O; 0.1 - 10 .mu.m Zeolite MAP Zeolite (Maximum aluminum P) detergent grade (Crosfield)

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L12: Entry 2 of 5 File: USPT Feb 25, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6525233 B1
TITLE: Process for preparing a modified alkylaryl

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (2):
Amylase Amylolytic enzyme, 60KNU/g, NOVO, Termamyl .RTM. 60T APA C8-C10 amido propyl dimethyl amine Bicarbonate Sodium bicarbonate, anhydrous, 400 .mu.m-1200 .mu.m Borax Na tetraborate decahydrate Brightener 1 Disodium 4,4'-bis(2-sulphostyryl)biphenyl Brightener 2 Disodium 4,4'-bis(4-anilino-6-morpholino-1.3.5- triazin-2-yl)amino) stilbene-2:2'-disulfonate C45AS C.sub.14 -C.sub.15 linear alkyl sulfate, Na salt CaCl.sub.2 Calcium chloride Carbonate Na.sub.2 CO.sub.3 anhydrous, 200 .mu.m-900 .mu.m Cellulase Cellulolytic enzyme, 1000 CEVU/g, NOVO, Carezyme .RTM. Citrate Trisodium citrate dihydrate, 86.4%, 425 .mu.m-850 .mu.m Citric Acid Citric Acid, Anhydrous CMC Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose CxyAS C.sub.1x -C.sub.1y alkyl sulfate, Na salt or other salt if specified CxyEz C.sub.1x-1y branched primary alcohol ethoxylate (average z moles of ethylene oxide) CxyEzS C.sub.1x -C.sub.1y alkyl ethoxylate sulfate, Na salt (average z moles of ethylene oxide; other salt if specified) CxyFA C.sub.1x -C.sub.1y fatty acid Diamine Alkyl diamine, e.g., 1,3 propanediamine, Dytek EP, Dytek A, (Dupont) Dimethicone 40 (gum)/60 (fluid) wt. Blend of SE-76 dimethi- cone gum (G.E Silicones Div.)/dimethicone fluid of viscosity 350 cS. DTPA Diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid DTPMP Diethylene triamine penta (methylene phosphonate), Monsanto (Dequest 2060) Endolase Endoglucanase, activity 3000 CEVU/g, NOVO EtOH Ethanol Fatty Acid (C12/14) C12-C14 fatty acid Fatty Acid (RPS) Rapeseed fatty acid Fatty Acid (TPK) Topped palm kernel fatty acid HEDP 1,1-hydroxyethane diphosphonic acid Isofol 16 C16 (average) Guerbet alcohols (Condea) LAS Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (C11.8, Na or K salt) Lipase Lipolytic enzyme, 100kLU/g, NOVO, Lipolase .RTM. LMFAA C12-14 alkyl N-methyl glucamide LMFAA C12-14 alkyl N-methyl glucamide MA/AA Copolymer 1:4 maleic/acrylic acid, Na salt, avg. mw. 70,000. MBAE.sub.x Mid-chain branched primary alkyl ethoxylate (average total carbons = x; average EO = 8) MBAE.sub.x S.sub.z Mid-chain branched primary alkyl ethoxylate sulfate, Na salt (average total carbons = z; average EO = x) MBAS.sub.x Mid-chain branched primary alkyl sulfate, Na salt (average total carbons = x) MEA Monoethanolamine MES Alkyl methyl ester sulfonate, Na salt MgCl.sub.2 Magnesium chloride MnCAT Macrocyclic Manganese Bleach Catalyst as in EP 544,440 A or, preferably, use [Mn (Bcyclam)Cl.sub.2] wherein Bcyclam = 5,12-dimethyl-1,5,8,12-tetraaza-bicyclo[6.6.2] hexadecane or a comparable bridged tetra- aza macrocycle NaDCC Sodium dichloroisocyanurate NaOH Sodium hydroxide NaPS Paraffin sulfonate, Na salt NaSKS-6 Crystalline layered silicate of formula .delta.-Na.sub.2 Si.sub.2 O.sub.5 NaTS Sodium toluene sulfonate NOBS Nonanoyloxybenzene sulfonate, sodium salt LOBS C12 oxybenzenesulfonate, sodium salt PAA Polyacrylic Acid (mw = 4500) PAE Ethoxylated tetraethylene pentamine PAEC Methyl quaternized ethoxylated dihexylene triamine PB1 Anhydrous sodium perborate bleach of nominal formula NaBO.sub.2.H.sub.2 O.sub.2 PEG Polyethylene glycol (mw = 4600) Percarbonate Sodium Percarbonate of nominal formula 2Na.sub.2 CO.sub.3.3H.sub.2 O.sub.2 PG Propanediol Photobleach Sulfonated Zinc Phthalocyanine encapsulated in dextrin soluble polymer PIE Ethoxylated polyethyleneimine Protease Proteolytic enzyme, 4KNPU/g, NOVO, Savinase .RTM. QAS R.sub.2.N.sup.+ (CH.sub.3).sub.x ((C.sub.2 H.sub.4 O)yH)z with R.sub.2 = C.sub.8 -C.sub.18 x + z = 3, x = 0 to 3, z = 0 to 3, y = 1 to 15. SAS Secondary alkyl sulfate, Na salt Silicate Sodium Silicate, amorphous (SiO.sub.2 :Na.sub.2 O; 2.0 ratio) Silicone antifoam Polydimethylsiloxane foam controller + siloxane- oxyalkylene copolymer as dispersing agent; ratio of foam controller dispersing agent = 10:1 to 100:1. SRP 1 Sulfobenzoyl end capped esters with oxyethylene oxy and terephthaloyl backbone SRP 2 Sulfonated ethoxylated

terephthalate polymer SRP 3 Methyl capped ethoxylated terephthalate polymer STPP Sodium tripolyphosphate, anhydrous Sulfate Sodium sulfate, anhydrous TAED Tetraacetylethylenediamine TFA C16-18 alkyl N-methyl glucamide Zeolite A Hydrated Sodium Aluminosilicate, Na.sub.12 (A10.sub.2 SiO.sub.2).sub.12.27H.sub.2 O; 0.1-10 .mu.m Zeolite MAP Zeolite (Maximum aluminum P) detergent grade (Crosfield)

L12: Entry 3 of 5 File: USPT Feb 4, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6514926 B1
TITLE: Laundry detergents comprising modified alkylbenzene sulfonates

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (12):
Cxy Amine Oxide Alkyldimethylamine N-Oxide RN(O)Me2 of given chainlength Cxy where average total carbon range of the non-methyl alkyl moiety R is from 10 + x to 10 + y Amylase Amylolytic enzyme of activity 60 KNU/g sold by NOVO Industries A/S under the tradename Termamyl 60T. Alternatively, the amylase is selected from: Fungamyl .RTM.; Duramyl .RTM.; BAN .RTM.; and .alpha. amylase enzymes described in WO95/26397 and in co-pending application by Novo Nordisk PCT/DK96/00056. APA C8-C10 amido propyl dimethyl amine Cxy Betaine Alkyldimethyl Betaine having having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y Bicarbonate Anhydrous sodium bicarbonate with a particle size distribution between 400 .mu.m and 1200 .mu.m Borax Na tetraborate decahydrate BPP Butoxy -- propoxy -- propanol Brightener 1 Disodium 4,4'-bis(2-sulphostyryl)biphenyl Brightener 2 Disodium 4,4'-bis(4-anilino-6-morpholino-1.3.5-triazin-2- yl)amino) stilbene-2:2'-disulfonate CaCl.sub.2 Calcium chloride Carbonate Na.sub.2 CO.sub.3 anhydrous, 200 .mu.m-900 .mu.m Cellulase Cellulolytic enzyme, 1000 CEVU/g, NOVO, Carezyme .RTM. Citrate Trisodium citrate dihydrate, 86.4%, 425 .mu.m-850 .mu.m Citric Acid Citric Acid, Anhydrous CMC Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose CxyAS Alkyl sulfate, Na salt or other salt if specified having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y CxyEz Commercial linear or branched alcohol ethoxylate (not having mid-chain methyl branching) and having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y average z moles of ethylene oxide CxyEzS Alkyl ethoxylate sulfate, Na salt (or other salt if specified) having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y and an average of z moles of ethylene oxide Diamine Alkyl diamine, e.g., 1,3 propanediamine, Dytek EP, Dytek A, (Dupont) or selected from: dimethyl aminopropyl amine; 1,6- hexane diamine; 1,3 propane diamine; 2-methyl 1,5 pentane diamine; 1,3-pentanediamine; 1-methyl-diaminopropane; 1,3 cyclohexane diamine; 1,2 cyclohexane diamine Dimethicone 40(gum)/60(fluid) wt. Blend of SE-76 dimethicone gum (G.E. Silicones Div.)/dimethicone fluid of viscosity 350 cS. DTPA Diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid DTPMP Diethylene triamine penta (methylene phosphonate), Monsanto (Dequest 2060) Endolase Endoglucanase, activity 3000 CEVU/g, NOVO EtOH Ethanol Fatty Acid (C12/18) C12-C18 fatty acid Fatty Acid (C12/14) C12-C14 fatty acid Fatty Acid (C14/18) C14-C18 fatty acid Fatty Acid (RPS) Rapeseed fatty acid Fatty Acid (TPK) Topped palm kernel fatty acid Formate Formate (Sodium) HEDP 1,1-hydroxyethane diphosphonic acid Hydrotrope selected from sodium, potassium, Magnesium, Calcium, ammonium or water-soluble substituted ammonium salts of toluene sulfonic acid, naphthalene sulfonic acid, cumene sulfonic acid, xylene sulfonic acid Isofol 12 X12 (average) Guerbet alcohols (Condea) Isofol 16 C16 (average) Guerbet alcohols (Condea) LAS Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (e.g., C11.8, Na or K salt) Lipase Lipolytic enzyme, 100 kLU/g, NOVO, Lipolase .RTM.. Alternatively, the lipase is selected from: Amano-P; M1 Lipase .RTM.; Lipomax .RTM.; D96L -- lipolytic enzyme variant of the native lipase derived from Humicola lanuginosa as described in U.S. Ser. No. 08/341,826; and the Humicola lanuginosa strain DSM 4106. LMFAA C12-14 alkyl N-methyl glucamide MA/AA Copolymer 1:4 maleic/acrylic acid, Na salt, avg. mw. 70,000. MBAxEy Mid-chain branched primary alkyl ethoxylate (average total carbons = x; average EO = y) MBAxEyS Mid-chain branched or modified primary alkyl ethoxylate sulfate, Na salt (average total carbons = x; average EO = y) according to the invention (see Example 9) MBAyS Mid-chain branched primary alkyl sulfate, Na salt (average total carbons = y) MEA Monoethanolamine Cxy MES Alkyl methyl ester sulfonate, Na salt having an average

total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y MgCl.sub.2 Magnesium chloride MnCAT Macrocyclic Manganese Bleach Catalyst as in EP 544,440 A or, preferably, use [Mn(Bcyclam)Cl.sub.2] wherein Bcyclam = 5,12-dimethyl-1,5,8,12-tetraaza-bicyclo[6.6.2]hexadecane or a comparable bridged tetra-aza macrocycle NaDCC Sodium dichloroisocyanurate NaOH Sodium hydroxide Cxy NaPS Paraffin sulfonate, Na salt having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y NaSKS-6 Crystalline layered silicate of formula .delta.-Na.sub.2 Si.sub.2 O.sub.5 NaTS Sodium toluene sulfonate NOBS Nonanoyloxybenzene sulfonate, sodium salt LOBS C12 oxybenzenesulfonate, sodium salt PAA Polyacrylic Acid (mw = 4500) PAE Ethoxylated tetraethylene pentamine PAEC Methyl quaternized ethoxylated dihexylene triamine PB1 Anhydrous sodium perborate bleach of nominal formula NaBO.sub.2.H.sub.2 O.sub.2 PEG Polyethylene glycol (mw = 4600) Percarbonate Sodium Percarbonate of nominal formula 2Na.sub.2 CO.sub.3.3H.sub.2 O.sub.2 PG Propanediol Photobleach Sulfonated Zinc Phthalocyanine encapsulated in dextrin soluble polymer PIE Ethoxylated polyethyleneimine, water-soluble Protease Proteolytic enzyme, 4 KNPU/g, NOVO, Savinase .RTM.. Alternatively, the protease is selected from: Maxatase .RTM.; Maxacal .RTM.; Maxapem 15 .RTM.; subtilisin BPN and BPN'; Protease B; Protease A; Protease D; Primase .RTM.; Durazym .RTM.; Opticlean .RTM.; and Optimase .RTM.; and Alcalase .RTM.. QAS R.sub.2.N.sup.+ (CH.sub.3).sub.x ((C.sub.2 H.sub.4 O)yH)z with R.sub.2 = C.sub.8 -C.sub.18 x + z = 3, x = 0 to 3, z = 0 to 3, y = 1 to 15. Cxy SAS Secondary alkyl sulfate, Na salt having an average total carbon range of alkyl moiety from 10 + x to 10 + y Silicate Sodium Silicate, amorphous (SiO.sub.2 :Na.sub.2 O; 2.0 ratio) Silicone antifoam Polydimethylsiloxane foam controller + siloxane-oxyalkylene copolymer as dispersing agent; ratio of foam controller:dispersing agent = 10:1 to 100:1; or, combination of fumed silica and high viscosity polydimethylsiloxane (optionally chemically modified) Solvent nonaqueous solvent e.g., hexylene glycol, see also propylene glycol SRP 1 Sulfobenzoyl end capped esters with oxyethylene oxy and terephthaloyl backbone SRP 2 Sulfonated ethoxylated terephthalate polymer SRP 3 Methyl capped ethoxylated terephthalate polymer STPP Sodium tripolyphosphate, anhydrous Sulfate Sodium sulfate, anhydrous TAED Tetraacetylethylenediamine TFA C16-18 alkyl N-methyl glucamide Zeolite A Hydrated Sodium Aluminosilicate, Na.sub.12 (A10.sub.2 SiO.sub.2).sub.12.27H.sub.2 O; 0.1-10 .mu.m Zeolite MAP Zeolite (Maximum aluminum P) detergent grade (Crosfield)

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L15: Entry 7 of 12 File: USPT Feb 1, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6020351 A
TITLE: Carotenoid-nicotinamide-zinc compositions and methods of treatment using same

Detailed Description Text (17):
This example supports the data already presented in Examples 1-2 and deals with the assessment (quantification) of the DNA repair enzyme, poly ADPRT, before and after in vivo per os daily individual supplementation with carotenoids (100 mg as Caroplex), nicotinamide (100 mg) and zinc gluconate (10 mg) (CNZ) for 7 consecutive weeks. The data indicate that poly ADPRT activity was enhanced to a greater extent by the intervention than was the control subject who received no supplementation during the intervention period (FIG. 4). Although this data did not reach statistical significance, it adds to the knowledge already taught in Examples 1-2, which showed that this intervention of drugs caused a reduction in oxidative cellular DNA damage, and at the same time, the cells could repair the DNA damage much better.

L15: Entry 9 of 12 File: USPT Jan 28, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5597585 A
TITLE: Vitamin/mineral composition

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (2):

COMPONENT U.S. RDA BIOLOGICAL FUNCTION

Vitamin A 5000 IU Preferably included as Vitamin A acetate Maintenance of healthy skin, eyes, bones, hair and teeth Vitamin A is a powerful antioxidant Vitamin A might help to avoid some types of lung or digestive problems. Vitamin C 60 MG Ascorbic Acid - as an antioxidant, inhib- its the formation of nitrosamines (a sus- pected carcinogen) Important for mainten- ance of bones, teeth, colagen and blood vessels (capillaries) Vitamin E 30 IU Preferably included as Vitamin E acetate As an antioxidant, helps protect cell membranes, lipoproteins, fats and Vitamin A from destructive oxidation. Helps pro- tect red blood cells Vitamin B-1 1.5 MG Thiamine hydrochloride - releases energy from foods; needed for normal appetite and for functioning of nervous system Vitamin B-2 1.7 MG Riboflavin-5-phosphate - releases energy from foods; necessary for healthy skin and eyes Vitamin B-6 2 MG Puridoxine - releases energy from foods; plays a role in protein and fat metabolism; essential for function of red blood cells and hemoglobin Vitamin B-12 6 MGG Cyanocobolamine - prevents pernicious anemi necessary for healthy nervous system; in- volved in synthesis of genetic material (DNA Niacin 20 MG Nicotinic Acid - releases energy from foods aids in maintenance of skin, nervous system and proper mental functioning Niacinamide 20 MG Same action as Nicotinic Acid but less flushing; lowers cholesterol and improves circulation Pantothenic Acid 10 MG Preferably included as calcium salt - releases energy from foods; involved in synthesis of acetylcholine, an excitatory neurotransmitter; needed for normal func- tioning of the adrenal glands Folic Acid 400 MCG Necessary for proper red blood cell forma- tion - plays a role in the metabolism of fats, amino acids, DNA and RNA; needed for proper cell division and protein synthesis VITAMINS Biotin 300 MCG Releases energy from foods - plays a role in matabolism of amino acids; needed for normal hair production and growth Choline N/A Preferably included as choline biartrate As a lipotropic nutrient, prevents fat accumulation in the liver Inositol N/A Involved in calcium mobilization DL-Methionine N/A Essential amino acid - assists in the breakdown of fats; this amino acid helps the digestive system interact with other substnaces to detoxify harmful agents Magnesium 400 MG Preferably included as magnesium oxide - needed in many enzyme systems, especially those involved with energy production; essential for proper heartbeat and nerve transmission; constituent of bones and teeth Potassium N/A Preferably included as potassium chloride or citrate - an electrolyte needed to main- tain fluid balance, proper heartbeat and nerve transmission Manganese N/A Preferably included as manganese oxide - cofactor in many enzyme systems including those involved in bone formation, energy production and protein metabolism Zinc N/A Preferably included as zinc gluconate - component of insulin: required in blood sugar control; needed for proper taste and hearing; important in wound healing and enzyme activation Chromium N/A Preferably included as chromium proteinate as part of Glucose Tolerance Factor (GTF), it works with insulin to regulate blood sugar levels Selenium N/A Preferably included as selenium proteinate as an antioxidant, it is a constituent of glutathione peroxidase; protects Vitamin E Betaine N/A Preferably included as betaine hydrochloride digestive enzyme that releases acid in di- gestive tract AMINO ACIDS L-Cysteine N/A Preferably included as L-cysteine hydro- chloride - has a chelating effect, removing excess copper from the body; free radical destroyer; detoxifies harmful toxins GLANDULARS Thymus Concentrate N/A Restores healthy immune

system function Spleen Concentrate N/A Restores low white cell counts - helps fight bacterial infections; possesses immune restorative properties

L19: Entry 4 of 13 File: USPT Sep 10, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6447809 B1
TITLE: Composition for promoting healthy bone structure

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (4):
Formulation D Dosage per 2 tablets Example Specific Component (rec. TID) Functionality Formulation Formula % Microcrystalline 1000 mg- Calcium source 1000 mg Approx. hydroxyapatite 5000 mg 47.00% Cholecalciferol 50 IU-300 IU Source of 200 IU Approx. vitamin D 0.02% activity Ipriflavone (*in dry 100 mg-600 mg Isoflavone 200 mg* Approx. emulsion form so adjust stimulates 9.55% weight of emulsion osteoblast accordingly) activity Dicalcium phosphate 100 mg-1400 mg Excipient and 700 mg Approx. supplementary 33.23% calcium source Magnesium salts and/or 50 mg-400 mg Essential for 200 mg Approx. chelates (to include vitamin D 9.55% magnesium oxide, activity; magnesium glycinate, promotes bone magnesium citrate, formation magnesium aspartate, magnesium malate) Copper salts and/or chelates 0.04 mg-5 mg Provides a key 0.67 mg Approx. (to include copper sulfate, catalytic 0.03% copper oxide, copper function glycinate, copper lysinate, supporting the copper tyrosinate, copper cross-linking gluconate) of collagen and elastin in the organic bone matrix Zinc salts and/or chelates 1 mg-15 mg Supports 4.0 mg Approx. (to include zinc sulfate, osteoblastic 0.19% zinc oxide, zinc ascorbate, activity, zinc glycinate, zinc collagen, and aspartate, zinc arginate, enzymes zinc citrate, zinc important in gluconate, zinc picolinate) bone formation Manganese salts or chelates 0.5 mg-10 mg Provides 1.2 mg Approx. (to include manganese catalytic 0.057% sulfate, manganese support to glycinate, manganese enzymes gluconate, manganese involved in arginate, manganese bone formation aspartate, manganese)

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (6):
Formulation F Example Dosage per 2 tablets Specific Formula Component (rec. TID) Functionality Formulation % Microcrystalline 1000 mg-5000 mg Calcium source 1000 mg Approx. hydroxyapatite 47.43% Cholecalciferol 50 IU-300 IU Source of 200 IU Approx. vitamin D 0.02% activity Ipriflavone 100 mg-600 mg Isoflavone 200 mg* Approx. (*in dry emulsion stimulates 9.49% form so adjust osteoblast weight of emulsion activity accordingly) Dicalcium phosphate 100 mg-1400 mg Excipient and 700 mg Approx. supplementary 33.20% calcium source Magnesium salts and/or 50-400 mg Essential for 200 mg Approx. chelates magnesium oxide, vitamin D 9.49% magnesium glycinate, activity; magnesium citrate, promotes bone magnesium aspartate, formation magnesium malate) Copper salts and/or copper 0.04 mg-5 mg Provides a key 0.67 mg Approx. chelates (to include copper catalytic 0.03% sulfate, oxide, copper function glycinate, copper lysinate, supporting the copper tyrosinate, copper cross-linking gluconate) of collagen and elastin in the organic bone matrix Zinc salts and/or chelates 1 mg-15 mg Supports 4.0 mg Approx. (to include zinc sulfate, osteoblastic 0.19% zinc oxide, zinc ascorbate, activity, zinc glycinate, zinc collagen, and aspartate, zinc arginate, enzymes zinc citrate, zinc important in gluconate, zinc picolinate) bone formation Manganese salts or chelates 0.5 mg-10 mg Provides 1.2 mg Approx. (to include manganese catalytic 0.06% sulfate, manganese support to glycinate, manganese enzymes gluconate, manganese involved in arginate, manganese bone formation aspartate, manganese) Boron as chelate (boron 0.1 mg-4 mg Involved in the 1.5 mg Approx. citrate, boron aspartate, maintenance of 0.07% boron glycinate) calcium balance Fluoride (a neutral sodium 0.25 mg-1 mg Stimulates 0.55 mg Approx. fluoride or acidulated osteoblast 0.03% phosphate fluoride) activity

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (7):
Formulation G Example Dosage per 2 tablets Specific Formula Component (rec. TID)

Functionality Formulation % Microcrystalline 1000 mg-5000 mg Calcium source 1000 mg Approx. hydroxyapatite 47.38% Cholecalciferol 50 IU-300 IU Source of 200 IU Approx. vitamin D 0.02% activity Ipriflavone 100 mg-600 mg Isoflavone 200 mg* Approx. (*in dry emulsion stimulates 9.48% form so adjust osteoblast weight of emulsion activity accordingly) Dicalcium phosphate 100 mg-1400 mg Excipient and 700 mg Approx. calcium source 33.16% Magnesium salts and/or 50-400 mg Essential for 200 mg Approx. chelates (to include vitamin 9.48% magnesium oxide, magnesium glycinate, magnesium citrate, magnesium aspartate, magnesium malate) Copper salts and/or 0.04 mg-5 mg Provides 0.67 mg Approx. chelates (to include copper catalytic 0.03% sulfate, copper oxide, function copper glycinate, copper supporting the lysinate, copper tyrosinate, cross-linking copper gluconate) of collagen and elastin in the organic bone matrix Zinc salts and/or chelates 1 mg-15 mg Supports 4.0 mg Approx. (to include zinc sulfate, osteoblastic 0.19% zinc oxide, zinc ascorbate, activity, zinc glycinate, zinc collagen, aspartate, zinc arginate, enzymes zinc citrate, zinc important in gluconate, zinc picolinate) bone formation Manganese salts or chelates 0.5 mg-10 mg Provides 1.2 mg Approx. (to include manganese catalytic 0.06% sulfate, manganese support to glycinate, manganese enzymes gluconate, manganese involved in arginate, manganese bone formation aspartate, manganese) Boron as chelate (boron 0.1 mg-4 mg Involved in the 1.5 mg Approx. citrate, boron aspartate, maintenance of 0.07% boron glycinate) calcium balance Silicon as salt or chelate 1.0 mg-20 mg Involved in 3.0 mg Approx. (silicon dioxide, Equistetum bone 0.14% arvense-Horse Herb calcification

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (8):
Formulation H Example Dosage per 2 tablets Specific Formula Component (rec. TID) Functionality Formulation % Microcrystalline 1000 mg-5000 mg Calcium source 1000 mg Approx. hydroxyapatite 40.92% Cholecalciferol 50 IU-300 IU Source of 200 IU Approx. vitamin D 0.02% activity Ipriflavone 100 mg-600 mg Isoflavone 200 mg* Approx. (*in dry emulsion stimulates 8.18% form so adjust osteoblast weight of emulsion activity accordingly) Dicalcium phosphate 100 mg-1400 mg Excipient and 700 mg Approx. supplementary 28.64% calcium source Magnesium salts and/or 50-400 mg Essential for 200 mg Approx. chelates (to include vitamin D 8.18% magnesium oxide, activity; magnesium glycinate, promotes bone magnesium citrate, formation magnesium aspartate, magnesium malate) Copper salts and/or 0.04 mg-5 mg Provides a key 0.67 mg Approx. chelates (to include copper catalytic 0.03% sulfate, copper oxide, function copper glycinate, copper supporting the lysinate, copper tyrosinate, cross-linking copper gluconate) of collagen and elastin in the organic bone matrix Zinc salts and/or chelates 1 mg-15 mg Supports 4.0 mg Approx. (to include zinc sulfate, osteoblastic 0.16% zinc oxide, zinc ascorbate, activity, zinc glycinate, zinc collagen, and aspartate, zinc arginate, enzymes zinc citrate, zinc important in gluconate, zinc picolinate) bone oxide, zinc formation Manganese salts or chelates 0.5 mg-10 mg Provides 1.2 mg Approx. (to include manganese catalytic 0.05% sulfate, manganese support to glycinate, manganese enzymes gluconate, manganese involved in arginate, manganese bone formation aspartate, manganese) Boron as chelate (boron 0.1 mg-4 mg Involved in the 1.5 mg Approx. citrate, boron aspartate, maintenance of 0.06% boron glycinate) calcium balance Silicon as salt or chelate 1.0 mg-20 mg Involved in 3.0 mg Approx. (silicon dioxide, Equistetum bone 0.12% arvense-Horse Herb calcification Glucosamine sulfate 100 mg-1000 mg Potentiate 167 mg Approx. glycosamino- 6.83% glycan synthesis which stimulates collagen and matrix synthesis Chromium as chelate 50 mcg-300 mcg Improves 80 mcg Approx. (dinicotinate glycinate, insulin 0.0003% chromium aspartate, metabolism, a chromium picolinate) key hormone for cell replication Vitamin C 100 mg-1000 mg Essential for 167 mg Approx. (Ultra Potent-C .RTM., the synthesis 6.83% Ester-C, ascorbic acid of collagen calcium ascorbate, sodium ascorbate)

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L19: Entry 7 of 13 File: USPT Jun 2, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5759520 A
TITLE: Aqueous foamable composition

Brief Summary Text (41):
Some active substances must be delivered rectally, either because they act directly on the colon, or because they are metabolised in the liver or decompose as a result of the acidity of gastric juice or by the action of gastro-intestinal enzymes. Other active substances are advantageously administered rectally. Among active ingredients for treating gastro-intestinal conditions which may be mentioned by way of example only are: a water-soluble complex of bismuth and a polyacrylate, e.g. a bismuth-carbomer complex (as described in WO-A-92/01457); laxatives, e.g. bulk laxatives such as methylcellulose and psyllium, stimulant laxatives such as Na.sup.+ /K.sup.+ ATPase blocker, Ricin oil, anthraquinone, bisacodyl and Na.sup.+ picosulphate, or osmotic laxatives such as magnesium sulphate, magnesium citrate, lactulose, lactose and sorbitol; antidiarrhoeal agents, e.g. codeine, diphenoxylate and loperamide; anti-inflammatory agents, e.g. 4- and 5-aminosalicylic acid (known as 4-ASA and 5-ASA), prednisolone sodium metasulphobenzoate, hydrocortisone, budesonide, cyclosporine, beclomethasone dipropionate, fish oils, azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine; local and synergistic analgesics, e.g. morphine; and substances for systemic effect, such as insulin, peptides and enzymes, which are metabolised to a great extent at first bypass in the liver or which are decomposed by the gastro-intestinal enzymes.

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L19: Entry 3 of 13 File: USPT Oct 8, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6461607 B1
TITLE: Probiotic, lactic acid-producing bacteria and uses thereof

Detailed Description Text (85):
The therapeutic compositions of the present invention may also include known antioxidants, buffering agents, and other agents such as coloring agents, flavorings, vitamins or minerals. For example, a preferred therapeutic composition may also contain one or more of the following minerals: calcium citrate (15-350 mg); potassium gluconate (5-150 mg); magnesium citrate (5-15 mg); and chromium picollinate (5-200 .mu.g). In addition, a variety of salts may be utilized, including calcium citrate, potassium gluconate, magnesium citrate and chromium picollinate. Thickening agents may be added to the compositions such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene glycol or carboxymethylcellulose. Preferred additional components of a therapeutic composition of this invention can include assorted colorings or flavorings, vitamins, fiber, enzymes and other nutrients. Preferred sources of fiber include any of a variety of sources of fiber including, but not limited to: psyllium, rice bran, oat bran, corn bran, wheat bran, fruit fiber and the like. Dietary or supplementary enzymes such as lactase, amylase, glucanase, catalase, and the like enzymes can also be included. Chemicals used in the present compositions can be obtained from a variety of commercial sources, including Spectrum Quality Products, Inc (Gardena, Calif.), Sigma Chemicals (St. Louis, Mo.), Seltzer Chemicals, Inc., (Carlsbad, Calif.) and Jarchem Industries, Inc., (Newark, N.J.).

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L12: Entry 5 of 5 File: USPT Jul 28, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5785977 A
TITLE: Non-metallic microparticle carrier materials

Brief Summary Text (34):
6. a nutritional supplement containing one or more of the following: vitamin a, vitamin c, vitamin e, vitamin b1, vitamin b2, thiamine, niacin, vitamin b6, folic acid, vitamin b12, biotin, pantothenic acid, choline, inositol, para amino benzoic acid, dimethyl glycine, vitamin d, chromium, calcium, iron, iodine, magnesium, zinc, selenium, copper, manganese, potassium, phosphorous, boron, molybdenum, silicone, vanadium, bromelin, papain, amylase, protease, lipase, cellulase, L-leucine, L-valine, L-isoleucine, L-alanine, L-glutamine, L-tyrosine, L-taurine, L-glycine, L-aspartic, L-carnitine, L-lysine, L-methionine, Siberian ginseng root, Chinese astragalus root, licorice root, Ginkgo Biloba leaf, Codonopsis root, Fo Ti root, wild American ginseng root, kirin Chinese red ginseng root, Korean white ginseng root, valerian extract, oat straw extract, passionflower extract, mild thistle extract, hops flower, skullcap herb, chamomile flower, shattered cell wall Chlorella, wheat grass, barley grass, wheat germ, alfalfa leaf, suma, blue green algae, lecithin, ginger root, red raspberry leaf, peppermint leaf, capsicum fruit, and vanilla; and

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L12: Entry 4 of 5 File: USPT Aug 15, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6103756 A
TITLE: Ocular orally ingested composition for prevention and treatment of individuals

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (1):
TABLE 1 Amount per six capsules Potency % DV
Vitamin A [as natural carotenoids (15,000 IU) 17,500 IU 350% beta carotene, alpha carotene, lutein, zeaxanthin, cryptoxanthin, palmitate (2,5000 IU)] Vitamin C (as calcium ascorbate) 1.5 g 1,667% Vitamin D3 (as cholecalciferol) 400 IU 175% Natural Vitamin E (as d-alpha tocopheryl 500 IU 1,700% succinate, gamma, delta and beta tocopheryls) Thiamine (vitamin B1 HCl) 50 mg 3,333% Riboflavin (vitamin B2) 10 mg 588% Niacin (vitamin B3 as niacin amide, niacin) 70 mg 350% Vitamin B6 (as pyridoxine HCl) 50 mg 2,500% Folic Acid (as folacin) 800 mcg 200% Vitamin B12 (as methyl cobalamin) 500 mcg 8,333% Biotin 300 mcg 100% Pantothenic Acid (vitamin B5 as d-caldium 50 mg 500% pantothenate) Calcium (as citrate malate, calcium 500 mg 50% ascorbate) Iodine (as kelp) 75 mcg 50% Magnesium (as taurate) 300 mg 75% Zinc (as L-monomethionine) 25 mg 166% Selenium (as I-selenomethionine) 200 mcg 286% Copper (as chelate) 1 mg 50% Manganese (as chelate) 2 mg 100% Chromium (as chromium polynicotinate) 200 mcg 167% Molybdenum (as chelate) 75 mcg 100% Bilberry Extract (Vaccinium myrtillus) (berry 160 mg ** extract) (standardized to 25% anthocyanosides) Lutein Extract (Standardized 5% (10 mg) 200 mg ** Lycopene Extract 12 mg ** Alpha Lipoic Acid 150 mg ** N-Acetyl-Cysteine 200 mg ** Bioflavonoid (as quercetin) 100 mg ** Bioflavonoid (as rutin) 100 mg ** Bioflavonoid (as citrus) 250 mg ** Plant Enzymes (as amylase, cellulase, protease, 50 mg ** lipase and lactase) Black Pepper (pipe nigrum) (fruit extract) 5 mg ** Malic Acid (as calcium citrate malate) 325 mg ** Taurine (as magnesium taurate) 900 mg ** L-Glycine 100 mg ** L-Glutathione 10 mg ** Boron (as chelate) 2 mg **
**Daily Value Not Established Other Ingredients: Kosher Gelatin (capsule) Please note: 1,000 mcg (microgram) = 1 mg (milligram) 1,000 mg = 1 g (gram)

L19: Entry 6 of 13 File: USPT Oct 26, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5972310 A
TITLE: Aqueous foamable composition

Brief Summary Text (40):
Some active substances must be delivered rectally, either because they act directly on the colon, or because they are metabolised in the liver or decompose as a result of the acidity of gastric juice or by the action of gastro-intestinal enzymes. Other active substances are advantageously administered rectally. Among active ingredients for treating gastro-intestinal conditions which may be mentioned by way of example only are: a water-soluble complex of bismuth and a polyacrylate, e.g. a bismuth-carbomer complex (as described in WO-A-92/01457); laxatives, e.g. bulk laxatives such as methylcellulose and psyllium, stimulant laxatives such as Na.sup.+ /K.sup.+ ATPase blocker, Ricin oil, anthraquinone, bisacodyl and Na.sup.+ picosulphate, or osmotic laxatives such as magnesium sulphate, magnesium citrate, lactulose, lactose and sorbitol; antidiarrhoeal agents, e.g. codeine, diphenoxylate and loperamide; anti-inflammatory agents, e.g. 4- and 5-aminosalicylic acid (known as 4-ASA and 5-ASA), prednisolone sodium metasulphobenzoate, hydrocortisone, budesonide, cyclosporine, beclomethasone dipropionate, fish oils, azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine; local and synergistic analgesics, e.g. morphine; and substances for systemic effect, such as insulin, peptides and enzymes, which are metabolised to a great extent at first bypass in the liver or which are decomposed by the gastro-intestinal enzymes.